





THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**THOMAS BRAGG**  
OF North Carolina.  
NEW HANOVER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.  
FOR THE SENATE,  
**OWEN FENNELL**  
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
**SAMUEL J. PERSON**  
**THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.**

The Appropriation for the Cape Fear River.

We find the following in the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 10th inst., as reported in the Washington Union:

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Mr. ASHE moved to suspend the rules, and that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill providing for the removal of obstructions on the Cape Fear River. [The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the improvement of the river, and \$60,000 to reimburse the citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina.]

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 24, nays 132.

Mr. FULLER moved to strike out the second section, [appropriating \$60,000 to reimburse the citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina.]

The amendment was agreed to, and the second section stricken out.

The bill passed—yeas 110, nays 28.

Speaking of this matter, the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The House to-day passed a joint resolution to take up the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear River, in North Carolina. The bill, after being fully advocated by Mr. Ashe, was passed. Every effort was made to put it in such a shape as to lack a general river and harbor bill to it; but the attempt failed. If certain improvements of a national character are to pass, let them pass on their own specific merit. The log rolling, for which the river and harbor bill has become justly notorious, is the thing that killed it several sessions ago; and it is not likely that it will during the present session have a resurrection."

The following is the Bill as it passed:

"AN ACT

Making further appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby, appropriated for the year ending

thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and for its communication with the ocean."

The papers which we have received give no information as to the fact of the bill having been signed by the President, or, indeed, of the concurrence of the Senate in the amendment of the House, but we know, however, a private letter from a friend in Washington city, which says that the bill is now the law of the land. The character and sources of information possessed by our correspondent leave no doubt of the fact. He adds:—"The exertions of Mr. Ashe have secured this bill as a separate measure, which has rarely or never before occurred."

Our correspondent adds that Mr. Ashe is in such a joyful humor that he only wishes his friends were as suspicious to his immediate constituents and to the State at large. This we can well understand, for, in no more than one visit to Washington city, during the pendency of this matter, we have been enabled to see and appreciate the deep interest which he felt in its success. We knew that he was working for it, both in season and out of season—at times, too, when remarks disparaging to his influence and unjust to his motives were indulged in, when they might well have been spared by the press of Wilmington. Perhaps, too, it would have been quite as well for one of the candidates for Governor to have forborne his references to Mr. Ashe, in connection with this matter. However, every man to his taste—and some people have a very queer taste.

We make these remarks simply from a feeling of what is due to the parties in the affair, and from no wish to make party capital. So far as our little abilities go, they have been freely used in every way that we know how to use them to promote this end, and in congratulating our fellow-citizens we do so without distinction of party. It is matter of public and general interest. To use the common expression "It is a great thing for Wilmington." It is a thing upon which all can agree. We have no wish at all to withhold the due credit from Mr. Badger, or his exertions. None whatever.

We do not know how much of the sixty thousand dollars subscribed by individuals for carrying on the works at the Bar has been expended so far. From the first it was manifestly impossible to pass the Senate Bill through the House, with the refunding section in it. So we were assured by every gentleman with whom we conversed upon the subject. We have no idea, however, that the gentlemen concerned will be subjected to loss. That a proper measure for their relief can and will be passed, we have the utmost confidence. Whether it can be passed during the present session or not, we cannot, of course, say. We do know, however, that it is an object in which Mr. Ashe feels and will take a deep and active interest. Under any circumstances the subscribers to the Bar Fund should not lose. We feel certain that they will not.

We have no doubt that our whole delegation gave their votes and influence in favor of this appropriation; but we have spoken particularly of Mr. Ashe, because his district was more immediately interested, and, of course, he took a deeper and more active interest.

We begin to see day-light. We sincerely believe that the onward progress of Wilmington is now placed beyond the reach of a peradventure. The very passage of this bill will give confidence in the future.

The New York Frauds.

Since the discovery of the New World by Columbus, we have heard of few discoveries which have created as great a stir as those of several stupendous frauds which have recently come out in New York, involving over-issues of stock and bonds to an amount not yet known, but certainly between two and three millions of dollars. Robert Schuyler, the President of the New Haven Road, having issued about two million dollars worth of extra stock and made away with the proceeds. Ryle, the Secretary of the Harlem Road, has over-drawn his account \$200,000.—It appears, also, that Robt. Schuyler has misappropriated the proceeds of the bonds of the Harlem Road recently negotiated, to the amount of \$300,000. As transfer agent for other companies, he has also gone on in the same fraudulent course. He was largely connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and other developments are looked for.

These things have naturally created an immense panic in monetary circles, and depressed the market value of all stocks in New York. Confidence is shaken, and no one knows who will next be found out. Lavish expenditure and reckless overtrading have led to dishonesty and fraud, and it is impossible to say who is honest where all seemed to have vied in the career of extravagance. Wall street speculators are dangerous characters, and it would be as well for our people in North Carolina to watch closely their connection with projected works in this State. It is not a time to take things upon trust—and those who do so, run an exceeding risk. Nothing can be lost by a little caution, and much may be saved.

The War.

If there be any dependence to be placed in the news from the Danube, and of the main fact, namely, the raising of the siege of Silistria, there appears to be little or no doubt, the Turks have certainly displayed a power of resistance to the military forces of Russia far beyond anything that the world had been led to expect from a feeble and expiring power. So far the armies under Omar Pasha and his generals have held in check the invaders, and displayed an energy and efficiency far greater than that put forth by the Turkish forces in 1827, '8 or '9. If, as is asserted, the course of Turkey is downward, and her decay certain and progressive, that decay does not seem to have extended to the military spirit of her people; and, with all their glaring faults and barbarisms, we cannot be brought to despair of the fate of a people who are capable of making so gallant a stand for their faith, their homes and their nationality. There is life in Turkey yet—there is muscle and backbone plenty, and the right sort of material to build up a nation, and every man is "a brick."

What the allies have yet done for Turkey is not, at first sight, so apparent; still it will be seen, upon a little reflection, that they have done much in the way of creating divisions, (we don't mean making fun, exactly, although some of their moves have been ridiculous enough,) both in the Black Sea and the Baltic. A large portion of the Russian forces are, of course, detained for the defence of Sebastopol and other points on the Black Sea, which might have been brought to bear directly against the Turks. The same may be said of the Baltic, which is literally lined with troops, on account of the presence of the allied fleets. The Russian fleets are also coupled up, and, so far as the present war is concerned, are totally valueless—so that, in fact, the drain upon the resources of Russia, and the abstraction of her troops from the immediate seat of war, is about as great as though the English and French were really engaged in active operations. The withdrawal of the fleets would leave fully one hundred—perhaps two hundred—thousand Russian troops disposable, to meet whom would require a corresponding number of soldiers.—It is in this way that the demonstrations in the Baltic and Black Seas produce their effect. They are equal to one hundred and fifty thousand men on the Danube.

Women's Rights.

On Saturday night last, just before nine o'clock, we saw a scene which has puzzled us ever since, to know exactly what to make of it. The actors consisted of two negro women and a negro man, the latter being flaged by the former, apparently with a right good will, and without regard to his earnest exhortations. The first we knew of it was on Fourth street, nearly opposite the Old-Fellows' School House, where we heard a sound very much like that produced by the powerful application of a whip to colored shoulders, and, immediately after, the whistles, in piteous tones, "Now Ma'am I think ought to satisfy you—you whip me enough about it." "It is what don't appear on the record. Presently he started to run, and one of the women flung a brick and hit him on the back, and the other caught him by what was left of his coat tail, and they whipped him again, and one of the women was going to say "dat woman gwain to drier her out." In something of this order, they passed up Fourth street, and it is said they cowed the colored gentlemen clean over the Railroad Bridge; certainly, the last we heard was a whack-whack and a prayer for mercy.

Now, we are at a loss to know why the women whipped him, and whether they stood in a relation that warranted them in doing so. If the woman that whipped him was his wife, why, of course, it was all right, and there is nothing to be said—and, of course, too, he was bound to submit, like a dutiful colored husband; nay, if the whipper was his wife's mother, there is still little to be said, as the duty of correcting refractory and disobedient husbands is conceded to extend that far; but certainly, were the case ours, we should object to have the flagellating circle extended beyond the limit already indicated!

But why did they whip him? It seemed like a reversed edition of Athello. Desdemona was jealous "o' dat woman gwain to drier her out." That must have been the mysterious it to which the colored gentleman alluded. Served him right for trying to set up for a colored Brigham Young.

No Proof.

The Commercial of Tuesday last quotes certain Wilnot-proviso and anti-Nebraska resolutions, passed a few days ago by the New Hampshire House of Representatives with a view of showing that Northern Democrats are equally unreliable with Northern Whigs upon the Slavery question. The Commercial should have added that these resolutions were not passed by Democrats, but that the body through which they did pass contained a Whig and Free-soil majority, and that this was the majority by which they were passed, over the votes of the Democratic minority in that body. In the Senate, which is Democratic, these resolutions did not and could not pass. To show more fully the anti-democratic character of these resolutions, it is only necessary to look at the last, which denounces the conduct of Harry Hibbard and others in voting for the Nebraska bill. Now, Mr. Hibbard is the candidate of the Democratic caucus for Senator, and a vote denouncing him could hardly have come from a party which has endorsed his course by tendering to him its nomination for United States Senator. Our neighbor of the Commercial will have to look somewhere else for proof to bear out his assertions against Northern Democrats.

It is not to be denied, that just now, under the pressure of anti-Nebraskaism, Abolitionism, Know-Nothingism, and the Lord-knows-what-ism, the Democratic party at the North is temporarily paralyzed.—Having no affinity for isms, in this day of isms, it is left out of the calculations of all who are either the agents or the tools of temporary excitement. Our neighbor of the Commercial is old enough to know how all these things come and go. He has seen plenty of such. Why, we have seen them ourselves—and, in looking at the ascent of such rockets, are already looking for the dropping of the stick. In most of the Northern and Eastern States it is more than probable that the Democrats will be defeated this year, because they have to fight the battle for national principles single-handed against the torrent of sectionalism; but mark it, and remember, that the eventual triumph which will follow, will be even greater than that of 1852.

(3) The New Hampshire Legislature has adjourned without being able to elect a Senator either for the full term or the short one to supply the place of Senator Atherton. The Senate, which was strongly Democratic, went for Hibbard and Wells, Nebraska Democrats; the House, in which there was an opposition majority, went for Free-Soilers. The House passed anti-Nebraska and Wilnot-Proviso resolutions, censuring the Senators and members of the House of Representatives who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and praising those who did not; the Senate did not. So, in fact, nothing was done.

(4) PATRICK McMAHON, an Irishman, will find something in his interest by applying at this office.

The Canvass in North Carolina.

In exactly three weeks from yesterday, the people will be called upon to decide matters for themselves, at the polls, and by their votes to end the noise and turmoil of electioneering. We cannot say that we regret the near approach of the time. We have few or no fears for the result—we have none at all, if the Democrats will only do half their duty,—if, in the strong Democratic Counties, like New Hanover and Duplin and Onslow and Wayne and Edgecombe and Nash and Sampson and Bladen and Columbus and Cumberland, they will only bear in mind that though, so far as their immediate County canvass is concerned, there may be no necessity for exertion, the case is different as regards the State—that in the contest for Governor, every vote tells equally, whether the County be one-sided or closely contested. Now, in this County, for instance, no doubt can exist of the success of the Democratic ticket, and therefore there might appear to be the less need for making any great effort; but let it be remembered that the Governor is elected by the aggregate vote of the whole State, and that every Democratic vote in the County, where, who neglects to go to the polls, is just so much lost to Mr. Bragg. We know that if we could only furnish all our Democratic friends with copies of the leading Whig organs throughout the State, and especially the Raleigh Register, the Fayetteville Argus, and Observer, and let them see the rancorous and contemptuous abuse heaped upon the Democratic party at large, few would neglect going to the polls to rebuke such insolence, and vindicate outraged decency.

From the first, we regretted the nomination of Gen. Dockery, because we felt that it was an indication that the system of expediency was to be introduced into electioneering, and that the canvass was to be made, if possible, a sort of rough-and-tumble, from which his competitor was to be driven, or in which he was to be crowded under. This has been the character of every canvass in which General Dockery has been engaged. He has won by bullying, by the use of force, by the track by force of the same qualities. Few of the leading Whigs of the Pee Dee section are ignorant of this fact. That he cannot bully or browbeat Mr. Bragg is pretty much apparent by this time. That the game of abuse is persevered in to an unexampled extent, will be seen by reading any of the papers we have referred to, or any of their communications, pretending to give accounts of discussions between the candidates. We ask the people of the Cape Fear, the Democrats especially, if they are going quietly to endure any such style of things. It is for them to mark their protest by their abstention from the polls, and to let the Democratic party know that they do not like it. If they fail to secure the predominance in the Legislature, it will be their own fault. We ask them to look to it.

News by Telegraph.

We are happy to inform our readers that we have received news by Telegraph, from Washington City, that "the Bill for the Improvement of the Cape Fear River has just passed the House of Representatives, second section out," as will be seen by the annexed dispatch received this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1854.

The Bill for the improvement of the Cape Fear River has just passed the House of Representatives—second section out.

We take great pleasure in making this important telegraphic announcement, which is not much more than a day behind the mail. It is true that we published the same, only more so, in our issue of yesterday, but then that did not come by telegraph. It is also true that certain fast people in town, too impatient to wait for the line, did fire off some guns and burn some powder, yesterday, on account of the same thing.

Seriously, the telegraph is a great convenience at times, but, really, we had supposed that people took dispatches to get news in advance of the mail, not to get it long after it had ceased to be news. In this case the wires were down, it seems. That, certainly, was not our fault, and we cannot but think it an imposition to have to pay for what we did not get, because the wires were down. We paid for news, and got—no news at all.

Fire.

The alarm of fire on Tuesday night proceeded from the burning of the Sash and Blind Factory of Mr. S. P. Ivey, located a short distance North of the depot of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. The building, with the greater part of its contents, was totally destroyed. We do not know the exact amount of loss, but have heard it estimated in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars. We learn that there was no insurance whatever. It falls very heavily on Mr. Ivey, as it embraced pretty much all he had.

Mr. Ivey's establishment was saved with great difficulty during the fire in that neighbourhood in the Spring.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The distillery of Mr. Owen L. Filyaw was destroyed by fire, about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. The fire was caused, it is supposed, by a small quantity of kerosene, which was used in the distillation of molasses, and which had become overheated. There is evidently a bad of incendiaries in our town, and every effort should be made to ferret them out.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out on the morning of the 6th inst., in the rear of Welsh's Theatre and Circus, near the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, which resulted in the destruction of the Theatre, the Chinese Museum, and a large number of buildings on Chestnut street occupied as stores. The Girard House, opposite, was scorched, but not actually set on fire.

The loss will not exceed four, or at the utmost, 500,000 dollars. The Theatre and Museum were very large buildings, but plain, and the other buildings were old-time dwellings turned into stores. Unfortunately, one of the actors, named Shepard, got burned to death. He returned to get his watch, and never came out of the burning building. He is spoken of as a promising performer and a respectable man.

The insurance generally was very small. However, the burnt district will be unrecognizable this time next year, save by its beauty and modern appearance.

The steamship George Law arrived at New York on the 10th, with 400 passengers, \$1,150,332 in gold, and San Francisco dated to the 16th of June.

Among the dispatches from Commodore Perry is the "Japan Treaty," which will probably receive the immediate attention of Congress. It opens two of the principal ports of Japan to the Commerce and residence of Americans.

A serious disturbance had occurred at San Francisco, resulting from the uncertain tenure of land titles. The news from the mining and agricultural districts is highly satisfactory.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is to the 20th of May. Parliament was in session. The King, with much dignity, had proclaimed strict neutrality in regard to the European wars. The powers can now breathe more freely.

The Russian frigate Diana, and the English sloop of war Cenciaga, were at Honolulu. Several Russian frigates were shortly expected at Honolulu, after which they would proceed to the North Pacific.

Great anxiety was felt at Sidney, for fear the Russian frigates would capture the place, which is altogether without defence.

(3) The communication of Mr. J. H. Foy is unavoidably crowded out to-day; it shall appear next week.

(3) THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Esq., one of the candidates for the House of Representatives, from New Hanover county, having heard that some doubts have been expressed with regard to his position on certain matters, namely—As to his views on the question of the Public Lands as held by the majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, for U. S. Senators, will be supported by him. He deems it due to himself and to the party by which he has been nominated to make this statement, so as to guard against any misunderstanding or misconception.

(3) The Baltimore Sun, of the 6th inst., came to hand this morning. The same paper, of the 5th and 7th, got here yesterday morning. The Clipper and American Advertiser are received nearly, but not quite, as regularly as the Sun. The Journal, sent from this office, of course, reaches its destination just about as regularly as our exchanges reach us.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—From the report of the Register of the United States Treasury, we learn that the whole amount of debt of all kinds outstanding, on the 1st of July, was \$47,180,505 05.

(3) The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 22 has refused to pass the Insane Land Bill over the veto of the President.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Jenkins v. Peace, from Warren, affirming the judgment. Also in Spencer v. Webster, from Tyrrell, judgment of nonsuit set aside, and judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

By PEARSON, J. In McLean v. Nelson, from Alabama, affirming the judgment. Also in Thompson v. Thompson, from Orange, reversing the order of the Court below. Also, in Overton v. Sawyer, from Camden, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Coleman v. Smith, from Wayne, in equity, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Clement, in equity, v. Clement, from Davidson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Morton v. Ashbee, from Carrutuck, judgment quoadamodo against defendant.

Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Kenansville and vicinity assembled at the Court House in that place, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., to respond to the proposed Fayetteville and Beaufort Railroad, when, on motion of Dr. Allmand Holmes, Dr. C. W. Graham was called to the Chair, and John A. Bryan requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Henry Grimes, a committee of four, consisting of D. Reid, J. J. Whitehead, Keddy Bryan, and John A. Holmes were appointed, who reported, through David Reid, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Internal Improvement Convention proposed to be held at this place on Saturday, 24 inst., and that the several districts in this County be requested to send delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That thirty delegates be appointed to represent this district in said Convention.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed thirty delegates; and it was moved and carried, that any citizen of this district, present on the occasion, be authorized to act as a delegate.

On motion of A. Southernland, Esq., the Secretary was authorized to forward to these proceedings, to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, and request, as a special favor, that he publish them in his next number, and request the Fayetteville papers to copy. Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

C. W. GRAHAM, Ch'm'n.

JOHN A. BRYAN, Sec'y.

Later from San Juan.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The steam ship Daniel Webster has arrived at New Orleans, from San Juan de Nicaragua, which port she only left on the 31st inst., having been detained in consequence of having had to wait for the steamer Star of the West, which had run ashore.

The Steam Ship North Star sailed from San Juan for New York on the 3d inst., with 250 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold.

San Juan was quiet. The revolutionists, however, were besieging the city of Granada, 30 miles west of San Juan, on the N. W. shore of the lake, which it was anticipated would soon capitulate.

The San Juan river was in good boating order, and the first of the new steamers had arrived.

The Seven Million Check.

N. YORK, July 11. The check for seven millions of dollars was presented to-day at the subtreasury by the Mexican minister, Mr. Almonte, and promptly paid in gold. It was deposited as follows: \$3,000,000 in the Bank of Commerce, \$2,000,000 in the Bank of America, \$1,500,000 in the Merchants' Bank, \$300,000 in the Bank of New York, and \$200,000 in the Phenix Bank.

Death of an Engineer.—The Japan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. Jeremiah N. Searcy, engineer, belonging to the corps at Key West, died of yellow fever on the 22d ult.

Capt. Adams arrived in Washington last evening with the Japan treaty, which will be laid before the cabinet to-day. The treaty provides that in the event of the future formation of treaties between Japan and any other foreign power, the United States shall be placed in all respects on the better footing which may be stipulated for at any such convention.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Our city has again been visited by a most destructive fire, by which the Louisville Journal office and three extensive wholesale houses have been destroyed.

Total loss by fire, \$125,000.

Another Over-Issue.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—It is reported that on examination 100 shares of the canal Railroad are found to have been over-issued.

The weather is cool and agreeable here to-day, in comparison to that we have had for a few days past.

More Failures of Stock Brokers.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Messrs. Delaunay, Iselin, & Clark, stock-brokers, and Bishop & Co., railroad contractors in Connecticut, have failed.

Cholera in Boston and New York.

BOSTON, July 8.—During the past week there have been twenty-four deaths by cholera.

NEW YORK, July 8.—There have been ninety-seven cases of cholera here the past week. Total number of deaths of the week, 760.

Mr. SLOW ON SYMPATHY.—The Boston Post reproduces the following moral reflections of Mr. SLOW:

"Bimelech" said Mr. SLOW, solemnly extending his arm like a pump handle, "you are now old enough to understand the wisdom of wisdom—being eleven and a half, in other words half-past eleven—and I wish to advise you never to interfere with nobody, nor to interfere with nothing that don't belong to you. Set yourself up, like a gold eagle in your pocket book, and don't get sent in too much concern for others. If people are inclined to go to ruin, let 'em go; if they are a going to what business is it of your'n? If neighbors quarrel, what business is it of your'n? Let 'em fight it out. Why should you risk your precious head in trying to save theirs?—When you trade, allers look to your side of the bargain; and leave the one you are trading with to look after his. If he gets bit 'taint your fault. Take care of your own one is scripper, the real golden rule, and he that acts unto it never can do poor. Never have anything to do with sympathy. Sympathy don't pay. 'Taint worth one cent. But if you must be sympathetic because it's poplar, besure before you begin that it ain't agoin to cost you anything, and then p'raps 'twill do to invest in it. No body never lost anything by not being generous, so I say by yourself what folks expects you to give to poor people and other vagabonds, and when you are old it will not depart from you. You will have something to make you happy. Pay your doctor's bills, confound a hospital, and buy a gravestone full of exalted virtues. Be careful, Bimelech, allers look after the main chance, and beware of sympathy."

Further Foreign News.

HALIFAX, July 5th.—Further advices by the steamer American from Liverpool, to the 24th ult., are as follows:

ENGLAND.—Several failures have occurred in England. Messrs. Davidson & Gordon, metal brokers, London; Messrs. Hewitts, Men & Co., of Leeds; Messrs. Halstead, of Wakefield; Messrs. Thomas Taylor & Son, of Halifax; and Messrs. Stowell, Bairs & Co., in the worsted trade, with some smaller firms, have failed.

A motion had been introduced in Parliament to inquire if the government has taken steps to secure for Great Britain equal advantages with America in the trade of Japan.

It was officially announced that a convention between Austria and the Porte, for an Austrian occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, had been signed at Constantinople on the 14th of June.

The English government organs still advocate an immediate attack on Sebastopol and the occupation of Crimea. It is also recommended that part of the Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea.

The Russian fleet, under the command of the Russians out of Turukai, and occupied the place with a strong garrison.

The Russians had evacuated Mogoreli and Sinibia, and 5000 Turks have occupied Turukai.

The latest from Silistria represent the sortie made by the Turks on the 15th, as a most desperate band of war, to break the Russian lines, and to effect a complete defeat of the latter. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded. The Russians, at the latest accounts, were in the vicinity of Kalarassel, waiting reinforcements and further orders.

RUSSIA.—A report was current that Russia had again made peace overtures through Austria, but that the latter had declined to be the immediate agent of the allies from Turkey. This can scarcely be regarded as true.

A rumor was again afloat, that the Czar would abdicate. He is likewise reported to be sick, and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has, however, ordered Prince Dolgenki, the minister of war, to proceed immediately to the Emperor. Principals and draw up an accurate report of the position of affairs in a military point of view. This produced great sensation in St. Petersburg.

A Russian loan of 16,000,000 rubles at 5 per cent. is being negotiated at Hamburg at 87.

RUSSIAN LOAN.—One of the most remarkable features of the present financial position of Russia is the announcement that a new Russian loan of 50,000,000 sterling is proposed for subscription in Holland, under the auspices of Messrs. Hope of Amsterdam, and Messrs. Seitzig of St. Petersburg. The subscription price was fixed at 93 per cent. in a five per cent. stock, to be paid up in full on or before the 30th July, without deduction for interest. The sinking fund is to be 24 per cent. per annum. The interest to be paid in April and October in St. Petersburg and Amsterdam, at an exchange of 37d. per silver rouble. From Amsterdam it is stated by telegraph that the loan is all taken.

FROM ASIA.—The Russians were surprised and beaten by the Circassians, at Barlet pass.

RUSSIA.—The Russian fleet, under the command of the Russian fleet, was defeated at the Battle of the Caucasus, and the Russian fleet was defeated at the Battle of the Caucasus.

GREECE.—Advices to the 14th represent the insurgents as totally extinct in Epirus, but Turkish troops were marching to Thessaly, where the insurgents refused to submit.

U. S. Frigates Cumberland and Saratoga were at Piræus.

FINANCIAL.—The London papers have the following items:

The rate of exchange from Paris to-day again shows firmness, and the principal part of the gold at present in the London market is likely, therefore, to be sent to the bank.

The second issue of £2,000,000 of Exchequer bonds was arranged to-day between Messrs. Rothschild and other capitalists. They are to be for a term of five years, and will be taken at a price calculated to pay exactly 4 per cent. This will be about 97 1/2-16. As the interest upon them will run from the 15th of May last, they will, however, actually yield about 5 per cent. The interest on the Exchequer bonds is to be 25 per cent. at the four following periods: the 23d of June, the 5th of July, the 22d of August, and the 10th of October, and it is stipulated that the remaining £2,000,000, proposed to be issued by the government, shall not be offered for a period of at least ten years.

It is understood that a new Belgian loan has been arranged for £1,100,000, in a 4 1/2 per cent. stock, at about 91, with the Societe Generale at Brussels, and Messrs. Rothschild at Paris.

According to a telegraphic statement from Amsterdam, the Russian loan is all taken. The market quotations for Russian stocks, however, were flat.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Darnburg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces on the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by the General in command, Postukhoff.

On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Constantia, and from Stettin a telegraphic dispatch says that the English fleet, numbering upwards of forty vessels, was signalled off Cronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—Several ships have arrived with goods, and will likely find return cargoes.

The officers of the British ship Tiger will be exchanged for Russian prisoners.

VIENNA, June 10.—A cabinet council was held to-day, the Emperor presiding, when it was resolved if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward her final ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated the Emperor Napoleon had intimated the Austrian government that the French will interfere to suppress revolutionary movements in Hungary and Italy while the Austrian troops are engaged against Russia. A similar declaration is also expected from England.

THE BALTIC ARRIVED!!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.



become very light. There is an active enquiry, and we advance our quotations a shade. On Thursday, 20,000 more of the same quality, and Saturday 10,000 more, all at 11 cents. On Sunday, 10,000 more, at 12 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. from store. No sales of hog lard. *Western* cured remains in fair supply, with a moderate demand on Saturday and Sunday, and a small quantity of *Eastern* cured, at 7 cents for shippers, and 7 1/2 cents for *D. C.* make continues to be brought in very slowly, and is selling at 11 cents. *Butter* is in good supply, and is selling at 11 cents. *Eggs*—*Pork*—*Northern* lard is in good supply, and is selling at 14 1/2 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl., as in quantity; with a light demand. *Whiskey*—But very few chickens are brought into market, at present high prices. See table for prices, as to size.

**CHARLESTON.**—Are in fair enquiry, and receipts light. On Saturday, 80,000 more of the same quality, and Sunday 10,000 more, all at 11 cents. On Sunday, 10,000 more, at 12 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. from store. No sales of hog lard. *Western* cured remains in fair supply, with a moderate demand on Saturday and Sunday, and a small quantity of *Eastern* cured, at 7 cents for shippers, and 7 1/2 cents for *D. C.* make continues to be brought in very slowly, and is selling at 11 cents. *Butter* is in good supply, and is selling at 11 cents. *Eggs*—*Pork*—*Northern* lard is in good supply, and is selling at 14 1/2 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl., as in quantity; with a light demand. *Whiskey*—But very few chickens are brought into market, at present high prices. See table for prices, as to size.

**NEW ORLEANS.** July 11.—Cotton.—There was an immense demand in the demand to-day, the sales having reached 40,000 bales, at about former prices. The extremes were from 20 to 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

**NEW ORLEANS, July 11.**—In New Orleans Cotton is under the Baltic's advice. The sales on Monday period 3500 bales. Flour was dull and prices declining. Corn advanced 1 cent. *Wheat* was quiet. *Barley* was quiet. *Rice* was quiet. *Beans* were quiet. *Peas* were quiet. *Lard* was quiet. *Butter* was quiet. *Eggs* were quiet. *Whiskey* was quiet. *Brandy* was quiet. *Vin* was quiet. *Wine* was quiet. *Oil* was quiet. *Soap* was quiet. *Shampoo* was quiet. *Toiletries* were quiet. *Perfumes* were quiet. *Essences* were quiet. *Flowers* were quiet. *Seeds* were quiet. *Grains* were quiet. *Legumes* were quiet. *Spices* were quiet. *Herbs* were quiet. *Medicines* were quiet. *Drugs* were quiet. *Chemicals* were quiet. *Minerals* were quiet. *Metals* were quiet. *Stones* were quiet. *Shells* were quiet. *Fossils* were quiet. *Reptiles* were quiet. *Birds* were quiet. *Fish* were quiet. *Plants* were quiet. *Animals* were quiet. *Minerals* were quiet. *Metals* were quiet. *Stones* were quiet. *Shells* were quiet. *Fossils* were quiet. *Reptiles* were quiet. *Birds* were quiet. *Fish* were quiet. *Plants* were quiet. *Animals* were quiet. 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